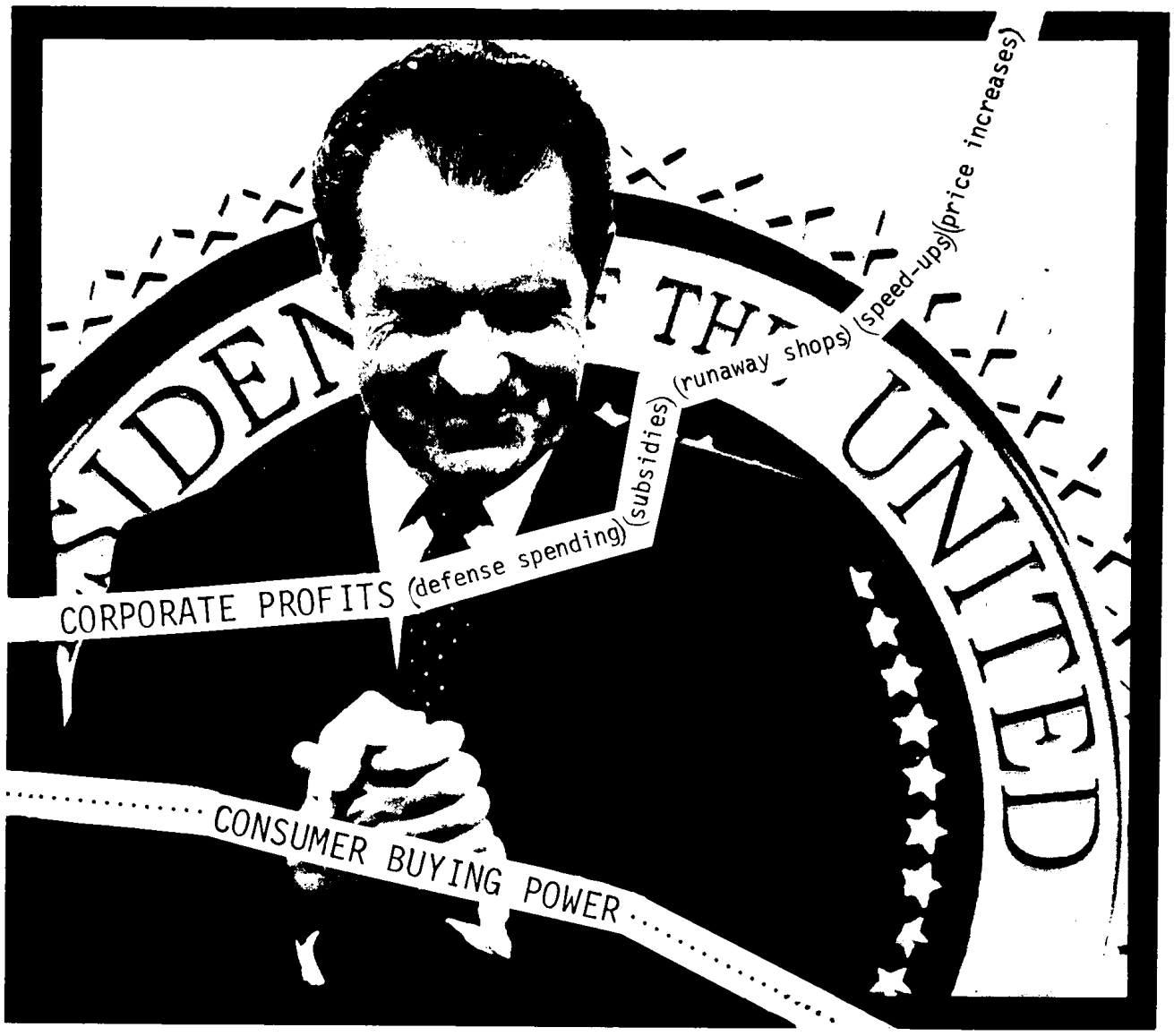

LNS

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Credit LNS Women's Graphics Collective

P-1. Photo of members of SASO, a black South African student organization that has come under attack from the government

Line graphics. People squeezed by dollar; Loretta Mitto, Hospital shortage; and Women in clutches of doctors.

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CHILE -- CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Allende does seem to have the substantial support of most workers and peasants in Chile. The fact that the UP gained seats in both houses as well as a strong popular vote shows this. Significantly, the March 4 election was the first in which illiterates and 18 year olds were permitted to vote -- and from first indications this block of new voters went for the UP government overwhelmingly.

What remains to be seen is how the UP will deal with the problems it faces, like shortages and inflation. There is talk of concentrating on improving mass organizations and on developing a state organized system which would circumvent private truckers and middle-men. The UP has conflicts within the coalition as well, which must be dealt with if they are to succeed in fighting a financially powerful right-wing opposition.

The struggle is not over, and the March 4 election makes the sides more clearly drawn. A pro-UP worker underlined this in his comment on rationing: "Before we always lived with rationing. We saw the store windows full but we didn't have the money to buy anything. Now the government should assure supplies to the poor people and ration the rich. Now it is their turn."

-30-

(Thanks to Paul Hoeffel and John Dinges in Santiago for the information in this story.)

(Note to editors: There are graphics to accompany this story in this packet ~~and in~~ packets #502 and #503.)

8 BLACK SO. AFRICAN STUDENTS "BANNED" FOR ROLE IN RECENT STRIKE BY 50,000 BLACK WORKERS

LIBERATION News Service

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (LNS)--Eight leaders of the black, South African Student Organization (SASO) were "banned" during the first week in March by the South African government for tha organization's role in the recent two week long strike of 50,000 black workers that crippled the port city of Durban.

A few days before the banning, similar action was taken against several members of the anti-apartheid, National Union of South African Students (NUSAS), a white group representing about 24,000 students.

"Banning", unique to South Africa, is a very sophisticated repressive device. A banned person must return immediately to home and remain there. Absolutely no contact with anyone except immediate family is allowed.

Setting foot in any education institution (be it kindergarten or the university) is forbidden as is any media access (from a newspaper interview to visiting a building that happens to have a mimeograph machine in it).

A banned person must never be quoted either, not even from speeches or articles written before the banning order.

These requirements make it impossible to find employment so banned people are forced to depend on their families for whatever physical support they can provide. Essentially, banning is total imprisonment minus the government's traditional responsibility to provide food and lodging,(however minimal)to those it imprisons.

Banning is self-enforced. There are no guards hovering outside a banned person's home. However there are Secret Servicemen observing though it's never clear exactly when they're looking and when they're not. Any infraction of the rules is grounds for immediate criminal action.

The eight SASO students have all been banned for five years. There is no legal recourse.

Approximately 400 South Africans, the vast majority of them black, are now banned by the government of Prime Minister John Vorster. Most are charged under the Suppression of Communism Act (a vaguely worded piece of legislation used to sweep up all dissidents) although the Terrorism Act is also used.

Six other SASO students (one of the six, Seth Cooper, has also been banned) were also arrested during the recent Durham strike for distributing leaflets to the striking black workers. These leaflets, said the government in its formal charges which fall under the Suppression of Communism Act, were "alleged to be inciting and calculated to create feelings of hostility between blacks and whites."

The six students come to trial on April 24 and face a maximum of three years in jail or a $500 fine.

The South African Student Organization, begun in 1970, has ten active chapters on South Africa's various black campuses. Its activities include literacy work, the organizing of black workers, and the promotion of black culture and theology. Up until now it has not been seriously repressed because on the surface it has followed the government dictum of separate organizations for blacks and whites.

SASO does however include Coloreds and Asians. While not as discriminated against as blacks in the rigid caste system of South Africa, Coloreds and Asians still do not have the privileges accorded whites in that society.

NUSAS, the white student group, has had several run-ins with the government. A special government commission established a year ago to investigate the group, along with other anti-apartheid organizations, recently recommended that action be taken "as a matter of urgency" against the leaders "whose continued participation in student politics is extremely undesirable."

Politicians have charged that the group is "a cancer in our society" and it has been described as communist, treasonable, and "unSouth African." Since 1964, many NUSAS leaders have been banned, detained, arrested and otherwise restricted. Some have been deported.

Already there have been student protests against the bannings on various white campuses and acting president of NUSAS, Roy Ainslie, stating that the group's leaders had been banned because of the ideals and principles for which they stood, said "the most effective protest will be for each one of us to stand up for the same ideals."

Prime Minister Vorster replied, the government "will not in any circumstances tolerate unrest from any quarter."

There has been some outcry among liberal South Africans over the banning of the white students. Helen Suzman, the only anti-apartheid voice in Parliament, called the bannings "an act of unmitigated disaster for South Africa."

However little has been said or written about the banned black students. The Vorster government has kept the news out of the South African papers, trying no doubt to keep a low-profile still so soon after the Durban strike. The strike, over wages, totaled one third of Durban's work force and proved to be the greatest internal threat to the white supremist government in two years. Strikes are illegal in South Africa and workers are denied union representation.

* * *

There are ways to help those recently banned by the South African government. First, publicize the bannings. And if you can, send money to help finance the legal fees and support the families of those banned. Their address is: SASO, P.O. Box 2346, Durban, South Africa --30--

CALIFORNIA'S ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL:
A PRISON FOR "SEX OFFENDERS,
SOCIOPATHS AND CULTURAL DEVIANTS"

by Don Jackson

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: The following story is an edited version of Don Jackson's article "Dachou For Queers" which originally appeared in The Gay Liberation Book by Ramparts Press.)

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (LNS)--Just north of Santa Barbara, California, travelers on U.S. Highway 101 pass what appears to be a beautiful school, its neatly chopped lawns, unobtrusive cyclone fence and majestic location giving it an air of tranquility.

It is, in fact, Atascadero State Hospital, a maximum-security facility designed to treat "sex offenders, sociopaths and cultural deviants." Most of the "patients" are plain ordinary homosexuals who, having the misfortune of being at the wrong place at the wrong time, were selected by the lottery called "morals law enforcement" to fall into the clutches of the doctors of Atascadero.

For years, disturbing rumors have circulated about what supposedly happens behind the walls of Atascadero--rumors of atrocious medical and surgical experiments, of patients being turned into vegetables with experimental brain surgery, of torture and other tales of horror.

Officials of the California State Department of Mental Hygiene and staff members at Atascadero have repeatedly denied the rumors, either in whole or in part.

Still the reports continue to come. They come from patients, former patients, staff members, mental health professionals, legal experts, even from doctors who have worked there.

All of the patients at Atascadero were "committed" there under the Mentally Disordered Sex Offenders Act (MDSO), a California law which provides that any person who a judge feels is likely to commit a sex crime can be incarcerated in Atascadero until he has been "cured."

Under California law, all sex acts except between a married couple fucking (the man on top, the woman on bottom) are defined as sex crimes.

The MDSO law provides that such persons can be sent to Atascadero for ninety days' observation. They need not be convicted of a crime, or even arrested, thus the state avoids the "inconveniences" of a trial and preparing evidence. Once committed, the person loses all legal rights and can be kept in the hospital for life, used for medical and surgical experiments.

Dr. Paul E. Braumwell, research chief at Atascadero, frankly summarized the Department of Mental Hygiene's view of the legality of the "treatments." "These men have no rights: If we can learn something by using them (for medical and surgical experiments), then that is small compensation for the trouble they have caused society."

Dr. Grant H. Morris, professor of law at Wayne State University, visited Atascadero and witnessed the experiments being performed. Morris had a different view of the legality of the experiments.

"The experiments were conducted in apparent violation of the Nuremberg Code, the Declaration of Helsinki and the AMA's 1966 ethical guidelines for clinical investigation," he said after his visit.

The Nuremberg Code provides for an international tribunal to try government employees for "gross crimes against humanity." Many German doctors were tried by the Nuremberg Tribunal after the Second World War for similar experiments on victims in concentration camps. The AMA's ethical guidelines call for the expulsion of doctors who are "grossly unethical."

The first positive evidence of dubious happenings at Atascadero came in the spring of 1970, when a report by Atascadero staff members was published. The report, by Dr. Martin J. Reimringer, chief psychiatrist, Dr. Sterling W. Morgan, medical chief of staff, and Braumwell, told of their experiments with a drug which produces acute anxiety death panic.

According to the report, the drug was tried out on at least 90 unwilling "patients" at Atascadero and at least 67 more at the Vacaville Medical Facility.

The drug, succinylcholine (anectine), is forcibly injected into unwilling patients. The victim loses all control of the body but retains consciousness. Respiration stops. The victim is convinced that he is going to die.

Dr. Walter Nugent, chief psychiatrist at Vacaville, says, "The sensation is one of suffocation and drowning. The patient feels as if he had a heavy weight on his chest and can't get any air into his lungs. The patient feels as if he is on the brink of death."

Then a technician starts telling the patient how wicked he is. The doctors say that the victim might connect the behavior he is being scolded for with the feeling of dying, and so refrain from such behavior in the future.

The purpose of the experiment, or "exploratory study", as the doctors call it, was to see if the drug was "effective as an agent in behavior modification."

The criteria for selecting men for the experiment varied, the doctors said, but included "physical or verbal violence, deviant sexual behavior and lack of cooperation." Near the end of the report, the doctors admitted that many of the victims were selected merely because they were "uncooperative."

When a copy of the report was leaked to the San Francisco Chronicle, the Chronicle ran a front page expose.

The Department of Mental Hygiene sent out a carefully worded statement to the publications

which carried the Atascadero story, saying in part, "Be assured that the Department of Mental Hygiene shares your concern for the legal implications of any drugs which is not in the best interest of the patient....The drug had been used by the research staff at Atascadero, but the use of succinylcholine has been ordered withdrawn by Dr. Lowry, director of the Department."

When the accounts of succinylcholine's use first appeared in San Francisco's Gay Sunshine, the story brought a flood of letters from readers, many of whom were former patients at Atascadero. Many complained that the story concentrated too much on succinylcholine, noting that it failed to inform the readers of the other "treatments", like electro-convulsive shock therapy.

One particularly strong letter said that patients, including the writer, were often forcibly "shocked unconscious, then dragged to the treatment room and tied down to the bed." It is important to note, he went on, that "the treatment is not given for any medical reasons, but as a punishment for violation of ward rules." The patient describes the treatment as follows:

"They hit you with the first jolt, and you experience pain that you would never believe possible. At the same moment, you see what could be described as a flash of lightning. You cannot breathe, and they apply oxygen. During all this, you are in convulsions. This lasts only a few moments, but it seems like a lifetime. A few seconds after that, the pain is so severe that you pass out. About three months before I left the hospital, they made us (by threatening us with shock treatments) sign a paper saying that we have agreed to let them test drugs on us."

Among the letters was one from members of the Atascadero staff, which said that "only one or two doctors [at Atascadero] still use electro-shock therapy." The staff members seemed to imply that electro-convulsive shock is used only in a few instances; however, since it takes only five minutes to administer the treatment, "one or two doctors" would have time to turn all fourteen hundred inmates into vegetables--and electro-convulsive shock can do just that.

It destroys brain tissue by sending a high-voltage electrical current through the brain. Often the victim can't even remember his name, his age, or where he went to school. Electro-convulsive shock has been outlawed in many states.

Figures as to how extensively electro-convulsive shock is used are obscured by the veil of secrecy that shrouds Atascadero. But a hint came in January of 1972 when Dr. L.J. Pope, medical superintendent of Vacaville, told the San Francisco Examiner that the use of electro-convulsive shock has been greatly reduced, and was used on "only"433 of Vacaville's 1400 inmates in 1972.

The next hint of happenings at Atascadero came in June, 1971. Gay activist Leo Dallas, a well-known militant in the gay movement in San Francisco, wrote a story about his experiences while incarcerated at Atascadero. (Dallas had been committed to Atascadero for kissing another male in public, which the California Penal Code defines as "lewd and lascivious conduct," a felony punishable by one year to life under California's indeterminate sentence law.)

His eyewitness account of what goes on in Atascadero was published in I Am, a gay liberation newspaper published in San Francisco.

Dallas told how Atascadero doctors tried to "cure" him of homosexuality by means of electric shocks administered to the penis. He said that technicians showed him erotic material--"but the catch' is they connect an electronic device to your genitals and when you get an erection, they give you a shock to make you lose it."

Three weeks after the article was published, Dallas was arrested again for kissing a male in public--this time as he was participating in the Christopher Street West Parade in Hollywood--and was sent back to Atascadero.

Shortly after, Professor William B. Chambliss of the University of California at Santa Barbara took his class to visit Atascadero. Chambliss was so shocked by what he saw that he immediately wrote an article, published in the July/August issue of The Humanist.

In his article, Chambliss describes what doctors call "The Errorless Extinction of Penile Responses Therapy." The treatment consists of showing the patient pornographic slides. Each time the patient gets an erection, he is given an electric shock through a device attached to the penis; after a time the man will no longer have an erection when he sees pictures that previously caused him to be sexually stimulated.

Chambliss quotes Atascadero Research Chief of Staff Braumwell as saying that the treatment is a form of aversion therapy similar to classical Pavlovian conditioning. Other doctors say that shocks damage tissue, thus destroying the ability of the penis to erect.

Chambliss responded to all this by saying: "I don't know what patients and staff are like when they are not in the institution, but judging from their behavior there, I would feel a great deal more secure about the world if the patients went home at night and the staff stayed locked up."

Among the reader mail in response to the first Atascadero story was an unsigned letter postmarked "Atascadero." "They don't use succinylcholine any more," it read, "because they have found something more horrible. It's called prolixin."

Officials at Atascadero deny that any type of aversion therapy drug is used there. However, Dr. Pope of Vacaville, told a press conference that prolixin was administered to 1,093 of the 1400 inmates there during 1971.

Dr. Philip Shapiro, a psychiatrist and anti-prolixin crusader, describes prolixin as "a personality-altering drug that acts on the hypothalamus." He says that prolixin has cause irreversible brain damage resulting in Parkinson's syndrome, a condition in which the sufferer has continual, uncontrol-

lable twitching.

One large dose of prolixin is sufficient to send the victim on a three-week bad trip of terrifying delusions, mental confusion and extreme pain.

Gay activist-writer John Lastala, a former Atascadero inmate, returned to Atascadero for a visit. One inmate reported that prolixin is "extensively used" there. Lastala, in a feature story in the Advocate, a Los Angeles-based gay newspaper, quotes the inmate as follows:

"It seems like it's [prolixin] destroying your mind. You can't concentrate. If you're thinking three things at the same time, all those thoughts explode. If you're thinking of spaghetti, for example, the spaghetti is blown up in your mind to the size of large tubes, snaking around every which way. Your thinking is slowed down.

"It seems like your breathing is stopped. Your eyeballs move funny--feel like you're dying. The doctors tell you you're dying, and without an antidote, you die. You can't move anything. You're like a vegetable. You sweat. They tell you if you're ever caught having sex in here again, you won't get the antidote and you'll die."

Another inmate says that prolixin caused him severe physical pain for three weeks. "I became very nervous," he said; "I couldn't sit still, lay down, or walk with any steadiness. I would try to write a letter but couldn't keep my thoughts straight and my concentration was completely lost. Sleep was impossible and I was constantly tired and very confused. I lost all interest in life and I couldn't hold a conversation. This drug was given to me as a punishment, and not for any medical purpose."

Late in 1971, Dr. Walter Freeman, often called "the father of the lobotomy", told a press conference that he had "severed the frontal lobes" of a number of homosexual inmates at Atascadero.

Dr. Hunter Brown of the UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute volunteered his services free to the state--in exchange for their letting him use homosexual and "habitually criminal inmates" of California prisons and mental institutions for his experimental psychosurgical "cures" for homosexuality and criminal behavior.

Brown admits he is already performing such surgery on "sexual psychopaths" but refuses to say where. But under California law, homosexuals are defined as "sexual psychopaths", and Atascadero and Vacaville are the only two institutions for homosexuals in the western United States.

"There is no doubt," says one doctor, "that homosexual tendencies can be removed by surgical procedure in the region of the sex-behavior center . . . 4 to 6 percent of the male population is infected with homosexuality. As a matter of public health policy, the treatment of such patients is at least as important as the treatment of those with organic neurological disease or neurosis."

California's anti-sex laws reflect the ludicrous, irrational, psychosexual views of the Victorian era. Most sex acts, preliminaries and everything even remotely connected with sex were all covered by the catch-all law "Lewd and Lascivious Conduct."

Homosexual kissing, heterosexual petting, teat kissing and fondling, solitary masturbation and sodomy and a score of other sex-related acts are punishable under this statute.

The San Francisco Chronicle exposed the ludicrous depths of hypocrisy to which the State of California has fallen. They told the story of "Carl", a young man whose landlady peeked through the keyhole into Carl's bathroom and observed him masturbating. She called the police. He was convicted of "lewd and lascivious conduct" and sentenced to one year to life. He was imprisoned for twelve years.

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FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF H.S. STUDENT UNIONS HELD; RESEARCH AND COMMUNICATIONS CENTERS SET UP

WASHINGTON, DC (LNS)--Over 60 high school students from several states gathered February 24-25 to discuss common problems and how to improve communications between the rapidly growing number of student unions throughout the U.S.

"It's the first time we've all had a chance to get together," said Joel Ellinwood of the New Jersey Student Union.

People came from as far away as Texas, Wisconson, Michigan, and North and South Carolina to talk about issues like students' rights, tracking (the practice of preparing white, middle-class students for white-collar jobs and funneling students from working class and third world families into blue-collar jobs), and civil liberties for students.

FPS, the High Schools' underground news service in Ann Arbor, was designated communications coordinator, and will send out tri-weekly reports to all Student Unions. The Student Information Center (SIC) in Washington will be a research center and library.

The New Jersey Student Union is expanding to include students in local state colleges, and has helped organize a recent strike at Stockton State College, near Atlantic City, protesting the firing of seven faculty members.

Among the groups represented were the Boston Students' Service Center, Young World Development, and Wisconsin Youth for Democratic Education (which is sending four members to China to study the education system there).

For more information about the high school movement throughout the country, get in touch with Mary Wilson at the Student Information Center, 3130M St. N.W., Washington, D.C. (202) 338-6316

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"The American war is over, but this is far from the case with the American Revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed."

--Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, (1787)

"WE CAN TRAIN OURSELVES; WE CAN TEACH OURSELVES MEDICINE":
ALABAMA BLACKS SET UP CLINIC WITH HELP FROM VVAW

LIBERATION News Service

BOGUE CHITTO, Ala. (LNS)--"It all started when my little boy had rickets and anemia," said Cheryl Buzwell Robinson. "So I took him to a doctor and the doctor layed a big heavy rap on me about what a terrible mother I was. So I took him to the children's clinic in Selma and it was segregated. The nearest doctor still has two separate entrances, one for "Whites" and one for "Coloreds". One thing led to another and I started talking to the other women around in the area and they had the same experiences."

And it was from those women talking together that the idea of a clinic to serve this very poor black community 25 miles from Selma, was first put together. That was nearly three years ago and now it seems that by summer the people of Bogue Chitto, or Browns, as it is alternately called, will have a clinic.

* * *

Bogue Chitto is a town in the black belt in Alabama. It's the area in which civil rights workers were shot down in the 1960's. All the stop signs have bullet holes in them. "It's a pretty hairy place to be black and vocal," said one person who's been there.

It has no post office. Most of the houses are shanties or clapboard huts made of wood or cardboard. Most of them don't have indoor plumbing facilities.

Many of the black families in the area immediately around Bogue Chitto own or lease their land. On it they grow okra and cotton as cash crops and some raise a little bit of cattle. Many raise sweet potatoes, corn, collard greens and mustard greens to feed themselves. Sometimes if the family farm can't bring in enough money to support themselves, kids are sent to work on the big plantations--for 60¢-85¢ an hour.

The families that own or lease their own farms are better off than their neighbors less than 10 miles away on the McCune plantation, for example. The families who live on it are sharecroppers--they have to give the McCune family part of their crops at the end of the year. Because one of the McCune brothers owns the store in which they have to buy some of their necessities, they always end up owing something to the McCune family or just about breaking even.

In the three counties surrounding Bogue Chitto (much of which is black) the per capita income (an average which is jacked up if there is one person in the county making $100,000) ranges from $1,213 to $2,023 below the federal government's poverty level. It's not surprising that many young people "hit the road up to Detroit or Cleveland" as one person put it.

For most of the people, health care is not only a luxury but almost non-existant. Rickets, anemia, parasites, tuberculosis, sickle cell anemia are widespread. There are 45 doctors in Dallas County--44 of which are in Selma.

"And when you go to the doctor, he calls you by your first name. If you let this slide, they've got a hold on you," comments Cheryl. "The fear has been so deep, people say 'Yes, suh. Yes, suh, boss' --it's really hell to get out of it. Then people don't even question what the doctor is giving to you. And it's by accident that you discover what the results of your examination is."

* * *

Cheryl Robinson (who is white) and her husband Ray (who is black) were part of a group of people who moved down to Bogue Chitto when the Poor People's Campaign broke up in Washington after Martin Luther King was killed in 1968. Not having any place to go, they went from church to church for a few days each and then finally started camping out in woods in the suburbs surrounding Washington. Finally a woman civil rights worker offered them some land in Alabama. Seven people stayed through the first winter in an old cardboard and wood house. They survived with the help of their neighbors, said Cheryl. "People brought beds, pots and pans. One woman would bring chicken dinners every Sunday. Otherwise, we lived on wax beans and Donald Duck soup." Cheryl and Ray's second child was born that winter.

When the Robinsons and a number of other people in the area started talking about a health clinic, Cheryl started writing to a number of clinics all around the country asking for ideas and telling them about their situation. "I told them we don't have all these fancy grants but we have people willing to work. We can train ourselves, we can teach ourselves medicine."

Last summer, at the Republican Convention, some members of VVAW heard about the plans for the clinic and passed through Bogue Chitto and talked to the people in the area. It occured to many Vets that many of the skills they had been taught while in Vietnam--as medics--could be useful in helping the clinic. So the VVAW took on the clinic in Bogue Chitto as a project calling it Operation County Fair. The name comes from one of the pacification programs that the Marines were involved in in Vietnam. "These operations were intended to help win the support of the people. They proved to be a gross failure," said Frank Angarola, Regional Coordinator of the Ala.-Miss. VVAW.

"The difference with our Operation County Fair is that the people we are working with have asked us to come" said Frank. "We will not indoctrinate, but will instead educate with a view towards developing skills and techniques which will allow the people of Bogue Chitto to take care of their own medical needs. We are not out to pacify. Whereas the goal of the Marine Corps was to neutralize, ours is to create solidarity."

"It'll be a chance," said Cheryl, "for the vets coming in and the people down here to share in the community and to exchange ideas and experiences."

Large numbers of Vets are expected down during the spring to help in the construction of the clinic

which they hope to have in operation by June. Local Carpenters and brick masons are going to help, too.

Cheryl and 11 people from around the area are now taking training courses so that they will be ready to work in the clinic when it's done. They're covering topics like Environmental Health, the Pregnant Woman and the Newborn Infant, Nutrition, First aid, Outhouse Construction and Sanitation and how to take a health Survey.

In the next few weeks people involved in taking the training courses are planning to take health surveys of all the people in the surrounding areas-- give them a full physical examination-- a screening for all possible health probelms. "We won't have to do screening after the clinic is set up," commented Cheryl, "because by that time, people will be used to coming to the clinic instead of waiting until they're really sick."

While they're going around from house to house, they are going to explain about the clinic, how it is going to be run by the people who work in it and how there'll be regular meetings that people are invited to participate in.

The clinic when it is done will have three examination rooms, two consultations rooms, a laboratory, a pharmacy, a records and reception room and a waiting and child care room. They are going to need a vehicle so that people who live far away will have a way of getting to the clinic or to Selma when they have to go to the hospital. And the clinic needs everything from stethoscopes to blood pressure aparatises, from thermometers and eye charts to an examination table. The people also need a doctor or people with medical experience to come down to commit themselves to a year or two.'

As Frank says, "All the planning is coming from the community; VVAW is just cooperating with them. We're not going in and saying "here's what we can do for you.""

Or as Cheryl put it, "We know the conditions and now we're learning the skills."

For more information on the Bogue Chitto clinic write to People' Farm, Route 1, Box 125 A, Browns, Ala, 36724.

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CATALOG OF LITERATURE AVAILABLE
FROM UNITED FRONT PRESS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The United Front Press has published a Winter 1973 catalog of pamphlets and books available on such topics as Women's struggles, Runaway Shops, workers in China and many more.

United Front Press (UFP) is a non-profit publishing and distribution center which aims to make movement literature available to as many people as possible. The pamphlets listed have been prepared by UFP or by such groups as the Radical Education Project, Urban Planning Aid, and Africa Research Group.

The pamphlets contain bibliographies and range in price from 15¢ to 50¢ (with discounts for bulk orders).

For a free catalog write to United Front Press, Box 40099, San Francisco, Ca. 94140. -30-

CHILE'S UP GOV'T WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE:
"ONE MORE EPISODE OF CLASS WAR"

SANTIAGO, Chile (LNS)-- In a signifigant show of strength, the Popular Unity (UP) coalition of Chile's Marxist president Salvador Allende succeeded in winning more seats in both houses of the Chilean parliment. Gaining two senatorial seats and six in the House of Deputies, the UP managed to insure that the socialist programs of the Allende government will have time to grow, although the UP still faces an Opposition majority in both houses.

The March 4 election had been touted on both sides as a test of the popularity of the Allende government. Socialist Party Senator Altamirano ((the Socialist Party is part of the UP coalition and is Allende's Party.) termed it "one more episode of class war" adding that it was a "key tactical moment in the struggle for power."

The Opposition, a collaboration of forces ranging from the far right National Party to the more moderate Christian Democrats, were counting on a mandate to force Allende's resignation or at least a modification of his programs of food rationing, nationalization of major industry and redistribution of land. One civil servant, opposed to the UP said, "The most important thing is that we don't fall into the hands of a Marxist dictatorship."

The UP government has been threatened severely in the past year as the right wing opposition organized more tightly to challenge its programs, directing its energies against the economy. Inflation and shortages provided ammunition for right wing attacks. The Opposition forces encouraged hoarding and trading on the black market to aggravate the problem of shortages and force a crisis of confidence within the working class which constitutes the base of the UP government's support. El Mercurio, the Opposition paper, said ,"If the black market and the lines [waiting for food] are maintained, it is certain that the government will lose the election in March."

The problems of shortages were easily aggravated since the entire distribution industry is in private hands sympathetic to the Opposition. Many middle-men diverted goods to the black market rather than sell to government distribution centers and some truckers just refused to move goods.

Inflation too, was an easy mark since a major cause was the flow of Chilean money out of the country. This was due primarily to payments demanded by nationalized companies like Anaconda and Kennecott.

Apparently, the Opposition was less successful than it had hoped to be. The UP coalition won almost 46% of the popular vote, actually an increase of 8% over the vote which brought it to power in 1970. It was only 3% less than the vote in the elections of 1971 when, faced with much fewer problems, the UP won 49% of the vote.

Of course, no-one--not even the Opposition-- thought that Allende would be repudiated entirely in the election. They were hoping though, that he would not gain a substantial percentage of the popular vote. Then they could claim that most Chileans didn't support him and they could demand that he either resign or repudiate his socialist programs.

******CONTINUED ON INSIDE FRONT COVER*******

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM
CONCLUDED IN PARIS

by Schofield Coryell

LIBERATION News Service

PARIS (LNS)--Representatives of both the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV) and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRG) characterized the final Act of the International Conference on Vietnam as a diplomatic victory. As DRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh said in his final comment to the press after the conclusion of the 4-day conference on March 2:

"The act gave to the Paris Agreements the mark of universality ..It reinforced the international legal standing and the solidity of the Paris agreements."

The International Conference was convened in Paris precisely 30 days after the January 27 signing of the cease-fire, as provided for in the terms of the agreement. In effect, the final Act of the Conference, which was signed by representatives of all twelve particpating nations, brings international moral pressure to bear on the United States to respect the January 27 accords, and constitutes a recognition of the PRG as a full-fledged Government by the other Governments present.

The participants in the International Conference were the three Vietnamese governments (DRV, PRG, and The Republic of Vietnam); the permanent members of the UN Security Council (U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China, France, Great Britain); and the four members of the International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICC), the international group charged with overseeing the implementation of the terms of the cease-fire (Hungary, Poland, Candada, Indonesia).

One article of the final Act of the Conference described the Paris accords as a response to "the aspirations and fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people." Other articles "acknowledged the commitments by the Parties to the Paris Agreement," and called on the twelve Governments at the International Conference to "strictly respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and the right of the South Vietnamese people to self-determination."

In a statement on March 2, the PRG delegation reaffirmed its legitimacy as a representative government pointing out that Thieu's proclamations to the effect that his is "the only legal, constitutionally elected Government of South Vietnam" are in "flagrant violation of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam, for that Agreement recognizes the reality of two armies, two zones of control and three political forces."

The Conference agreed on this point. Saigon Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam's attempt to get his statement about the "exclusive legitimacy" of Thieu's governemnt included in the final Act of the Conference, was rejected completely. The only appeasement to Lam was a clause stating that "Signature of this Act does not constitute recognition of any party in any case in which it has not been previously accorded."

In its final Act, the Conference provided that "in the event of violation of the Paris Agreement, the Parites to that Agreement shall either singly or jointly, consult with the other Parties to the present Act concerning remedial measures."

The Act also provided for a reconvening of the International Conference either at the joint request of the U.S.A. and the DRV or at the request of Six or more of the members of the International Conference.

These provisons were not to the liking of Canadian Minister Mitchell Sharp, who wanted the Conference to adopt his concept of "an independent continuing political authority" over and above the four parties to the Paris Agreement and the twelve members of the International Conference.

Sharp proposed that the Conference give UN Secretary General Waldheim, who was in attendance, the power to reconvene the Conference. The DRV and PRG strenuously opposed the idea of the United Nations playing a predominat role in Vietnamese affaris, and the Canadian Minister finally withdrew his proposal. He signed the final Act, but expressed his reservations saying that Canada might have to reconsider continued participation in the International Commission for Control and Supervision.

The Conference also rejected the American-sponsored idea of "multinational economic aid to Vietnam." As DRV Minister Thanh Le thold this reporter on March 1:

"The United States alone bears responsibility for the destruction inflicted on our country, and any scheme for "multinational" aid" would only complicate matters, cause unnecessary difficulties and help the United States evade its responsibility to repair the damage done and heal the wounds of war.

"Of course, we have the right to receive economic aid from any other countries that are ready to extend it. We are in favor of economic aid from any source, provided it is without political conditions."

Thanh Le referred to Henry Kissinger's recent trip to Hanoi. "The purpose of the visit was to examine the question of American economic aid to our country. The result of his visit was the establishment of a joint economic commission."

Another issue raised at the Conference was that of Laos and Cambodia. Since representatives of those countries were not present at the Conference, the DRV and PRG opposed any discussion concerning their fate.

The final Act of the Conference simply acknowledged "the commitment of the parties to the Paris Agreement to respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality of Cambodia and Laos...and call on other countries to do the same." In both these countries, as in Vietnam, U.S. bombing and military aggression by U.S.-backed governments is still going on. --30--

(Note to editors: See following story)

THE PRG AND DRV ADDRESS THE US ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT ON THE PROGRESS OF PEACE IN VIETNAM

by Schofield Coryell

LIBERATION News Service

PARIS (LNS)--In a statement to LNS on the occasion of the International Conference on Vietnam, PRG press representative Ly Van Sau said that the violations of the January 27 Peace Agreement by the United States and the Thieu government have been so frequent that "a month after the signing of the peace, the war is still going on in South Vietnam."

In light of this situation he called on the American anti-war movement to "remain vigilant and be ready to denounce all further U.S. involvement in Vietnam and to do everything possible to see to it that the U.S. strictly executes the Paris Peace Agreement."

Detailing violations, Ly Van Sau said: "The war is still raging in hundreds of places in our country. Recently extremely vast operations on a divisional scale were carried out in the PRG-occupied locality of Sa Huyn and in the highlands. Every day between 200 and 250 air raids are launched against PRG territory by Saigon planes, provided, equipped, and maintained by the United States."

He said that it was now clear to everyone why the United States delayed signing the Agreement that was basically arrived at in October--that in the hope of strengthening Thieu's tenuous hold in South Vietnam, "the American administration wanted more time in which to re-supply the Saigon Army with weapons, ammunition and planes."

Sau was confident that the U.S. attempts to bolster Thieu's waning power would prove futile: "There is a strong desire on the part of our people to respect the peace Agreement and to exert pressure for its implementation.

"In South Vietnam today, a real struggle is going on, a political struggle, between the people who favor peace and national reconciliation and the reactionary circles inside and outside the Thieu regime...but our people will find a way to overcome the present difficulties and make the peace agreement a reality for our country."

The PRG representative stressed the fact that the Saigon government has failed to release a single one of the hundreds of thousands of civilian political prisoners in its jails:

"Not only has the Saigon administration refused to respect the explicit terms of the Peace Agreement concerning the release of civilian prisoners,but it is daily imprisoning more people...

"Police operations are being carried out ceaselessly by the Saigon authorities--in the first month following the signing of the Paris Agreement 8,400 such operations were conducted."

Sau carefully underlined the basic responsibility of the United States for the situation of Saigon's political prisoners. "In the first place, many of these political prisoners were arrested by the U.S. Army which then transferred them to the Saigon authorities. Secondly, these political prisoners are detained in jails and camps that have been built, equipped and maintained by U S. dollars and are directed by U.S. advisers."

North Vietnamese representative Thanh Le raised the issue of Saigon harrassment of DRV and PRG delegates to the Four Party Military Commission. The Four-Party (PRG, Saigon, DRV, and U.S.) Commission, together with the Two-Party (PRG and Saigon) Commission is one of the bodies called for by the Paris Agreement to see that the terms of the agreement are enforced.

DRV and PRG members of these Commissions have been subjected to deliberate government-sponsored "demonstrations" and attacks, deprived of adequate food, isolated from the population, and in effect, completely prevented from doing their work.

Thanh Le referred to the latest attack on the PRG members of the Military Commission, who were ambushed by Saigon troops as they were arriving for a meeting of the Military Commission at Da Lat. Four PRG delegates were killed and two wounded

"Under such conditions, how can the Commission carry out its missions?" he asked. "We of the DRV and the PRG respect the terms of the Paris agreement and we expect the other side to do the same."

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SPECIAL BIA-TAKEOVER ISSUE OF INDIAN PAPER AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS)--The special issue of Akwesasne Notes which reports on the Trail of Broken Treaties and the Bureau of Indian Affairs takeover in Washington DC last November, is available for 50 cents by writing to Akwesasne Notes, Mohawk Nation, via Rooseveltown, N.Y. 13683.

Thirty, tabloid-size pages are packed with photographs, maps, cartoons, drawings, and text. There is also a complete text of the Twenty Demands, "each point of which should be debated in Congress, replied to by the White House, and studied by every American citizen and Indian," according to an editorial published in the issue.

"The participants are not asking anyone to condone their actions in Washington," the editorial continues. "However rightly or wrongly those actions might seem in looking back, or from a distance, they seemed to be the only respectable, life-saving actions possible at that time for those who were involved.

Because the people who put out the paper want this issue to get the widest possible circulation, extra copies have been printed in order to fill bulk orders at a cost of 25 cents per copy in quantities of 20 or more.

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10 SPANISH WORKERS FACE 20-YEAR PRISON TERMS FOR "ILLEGAL" UNION MEETING: DESPITE REPRESSION, RESISTENCE GROWS

LIBERATION News Service

MADRID, Spain (LNS)-- In the next few weeks, 10 workers, membersof Spain's growing worker's commission movement will go on trial before the Franco regime's Public Order Tribunal, charged with "illegal association." The men, known as the "Carabanchal 10" (Carabanchal is a Madrid prison where the men have been held since June, 1972) face sentences of up to 20 years each.

The charges against them stem from an "illegal" meeting which the men, all active trade unionists, were about to attend. The meeting was planned as a national conference on the Worker's Commission movement.

Worker's Commissions are a direct response to the government-controlled union organizations in Spain. Under Spanish law, trade union syndicates are government supervised organizations which include both workers and bosses. All other unions are illegal. So are strikes-- any strikes. The government appoints many high syndicate officials.

In order to have a union meeting in Spain, you must inform the police several weeks in advance, submitting you agenda for approval at that time. It cannot cover anything except work issues pertaining to a specific place. If your meeting is not approved (and none except those sponsored by the government syndicates ever are) and you have it anyway, you are guilty of "illegal association" as the Carabanchal 10 are charged.

In a speech before the April, 1972 national convention of the AFL-CIO, Spanish professor, Vincent Romano (of Canada's Dalhousie University) appealed for the U.S. labor movement's support for the Worker's Commission movement. "The Worker's Commissions are a form of united opposition of all workers...to the present trade union structures which are of no use to us."

Romano pointed out the common interest of the Spanish and U.S. labor movements and detailed the experiences of Spanish workers at Chryslers' Madrid plant as a case in point.

The plant employs 10,000 auto workers, who manufacure auto parts for export to Chrysler's other markets, mostly U.S. Chrysler is the only foreign car manufacturer in Spain, by agreement with the Franco regime. And, there is good reason for Chrysler to like it in Madrid.

The average worker at the Madrid plant earns $2.50 a day to do the same work that a U.S. auto worker will get $30 a day for, at the very least. Romano explained: "...American companies are using their foreign investment to compete with you. Modern autoplants, using cheap labor, are selling cars and parts outside Spain at easy competitive prices. They can do so because the Spanish government grants them all the facilities they want."

Romano concluded, "We refuse to be used as cheap competition with other workers. We join with you in world-wide solidarity for peace and progress."

Much credit for this fraternal relationship between Chrysler and Franco can be given to the government controlled labor unions. They insure that Chrysler (and other investors) have a steady supply of cheap labor, with no labor troubles.

One British union journal pointed out, "Because the official trade unions in Spain are state-sponsored and controlled, the workers' independent organizations suppressed, wages are low and labor cheap; this is why international firms are taking industry there."

More than 75% of that international investment comes from the United States. During the period from 1968 to 1971, U.S. corporations invested more than $3 million in Spain, an amount equal to the investment of the previous 8 years period. A major characteristic of this U.S. investment is that basic industries are not developed. Corporations, like Chrysler, bring over their own heavy equipment and research materials, relying on Spain to provide cheap labor to operate it. For a nation in which a majority of people still obtain a below-poverty-level standard of living from the land, this kind of exploitation is deadly.

The Franco regime, is at this point, totally dependant on the U.S. for its survival, both economically and militarily. There are more than 30,000 U.S. soldiers in Spain (including the entire 65th American Air Division) now spread over more than 30 bases. These soldiers (who spend U.S. dollars there), U.S. investors, and tourists, provide Spain with most of its greatly needed foreign exchange. In the past ten years, Spain's balance of payments has showed an increasing deficit, making its money more unstable and causing severe inflation and unemployment.

Now, with the rise of the Worker Commission movement, this neat arrangement, is severely threatened as the commissions demand the right to organize and represent Spanish workers in the same way that unions have in other nations. One way that they hope to gain these rights is through the support of unions in other nations. The Worker's Commissions are asking that unions pressure corporations not to invest in Spain until the Commissions are recognized and repression in Spain ends.

Already, most Western European labor unions have recognized the Commissions and it is hoped that they will bring pressure to keep Spain out of the Common Market until the repression ends.

However, it is clear that the Spanish labor movement is not waiting for mass support before moving out on its own. In the past year, faced with rising inflation and unemployment, the Franco regime has been confronted with a series of very damaging strikes-- in Madrid, Barcelona and Granada, accompanied by militant student demonstrations.

A few weeks ago all of the mines in Oviedo province were shut down as miners protested the punishment of some so-workers who had attended the funeral of several miners killed in an accident

caused by unsafe equipment. The strike lasted more than a week.

In response to this steadily increasing militance, the Franco regime has responded with characteristic repression. In 1971 more than 6000 people were tried by the regime for "political crimes" like the crimes of the Carabanchal 10. And for many, trials-- even Franco-style trials-- were never held at all.

In the past two years at least seven workers have been killed during worker demonstrations in Erandio, Granada, Madrid and Barcelona.

In March, 1972 two workers were killed and 30 more wounded as police broke up a strike of dockworkers at the Bazan shipyards in El Ferrol. The workers were machine-gunned by the police who had come to retake the town which the workers had held for more than 24 hours.

In addition to these demonstrations and strikes, the Franco regime is being pressured by the nationalist Basque and Catalan movements. In the Northern provinces the Basques have been conducting what the Manchester Guardian calls a "virtual civil war" against the regime. In the face of all this pressure, repression in Spain will increase.

To counteract this repression the Spanish movement is hoping to organize world support. They have learned that the regime is sensitive to criticism from outside Spain. The famous trial of 6 Basque nationalist accused of kidnapping demonstrates this. Origianally the six had been condemned to death by a military tribunal. However, after the sentence was condemned by people inside and outside Spain, Franco commuted it to life imprisonment. There is hope that a similar public outcry can aid the Carabanchal 10.

One way for people here in the U.S. to show disapproval of the Franco regime and its policies is to refuse to travel there as tourists. U.S. citizens, especially young people looking for a bargin, provide most of Spain's tourist trade. And right now, that trade is vital to the Franco regime's stability. People here should not go to Spain, and they should convince their friends and families not to go either.

For more information about the Carabanchal 10 and about Spain in general, contact the Canadian Committee for a Democratic Spain, P.O. Box 1227, Station "Q", Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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"But Attica didn't die. It still lives in the hearts and the minds of the people. It's not over you see. Physically, they've got the guns. Rockefeller has all this. Nixon has all his. They had it in Vietnam but did they win? They prevailed against these physical weapons. Vietnam--a little country, a small nation has prevailed against a giant of a nation."

--James 33X Richie, recently indicted for his part in the Attica rebellion.

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2 YOUNG BLACKS GET 20 YEARS FOR MEMPHIS FIRE-BOMBING: CONVICTION BASED ON POLICE COERCION

LIBERATION News Service

MEMPHIS (LNS) -- Two young black men, accused of firebombing a Memphis bar in October of 1971, were recently convicted of first degree murder and sentenced to twenty years and a day. Throughout the courtroom proceedings in January of this year, the five defendants were faced with a classic problem of the black community -- their word versus the police.

On October 16, 1971 a black man named Elton Hayes was killed by Police and riots rocked the city of Memphis for more than a week afterwards.

Five days after the murder, the Red Lantern Lounge, a notorious white hang-out and the scene of many feuds -- was firebombed, killing one person and injuring eight others. Frank Deaton, the Lounge owner, said that he thought the motive for the bombing was a grudge that someone had against him and newspapers picked up on his story.

"The incident," reported the Commercial Appeal, was apparently unrelated to racial disturbances which have been raking the city..."

And an eyewitness named Melvin McBride told reporters and police investigators the person who threw the bombs was white and that he had chased him but couldn't catch him. Police radios that night told patrolmen to look for a long-haired white youth as the suspect for the bombing.

But a few days later the police abrubtly changed their story, influenced no doubt by the growing criticism throughout Memphis of their behavior in the murder of Elton Hayes. Five black men, Clarence Willis, Norman Warner, Terry Pittman, Fletcher White and George Brown, were picked up, and the daily papers now said, "The motive...grew out of a desire for revenge in the Hayes death and resentment of the Red Lantern in the predominantly black area."

Over 1000 people in the area were picked up and questioned by police prior to the arrest of the five men. Many of these people had other charges hanging over their heads, and were questioned for hours or days. One of them was Calvan Pittman -- a 13 year old charged with strong-armed robbery.

According to Calvan he was threatened by police. They said if he didn't "talk" about the Red Lantern firebombing, the judge would give him a long sentence. If he did "talk" the police said he would get off light.

The 13 year old said all he knew about the case was gossip but he was afraid and talked to police for an hour and a half. No one knows just what Calvan told them but within a few days the five young men, including Calvan's brother Terry, were in police custody.

Fletcher White was one of these five. He said when police took him to the station they threatened to "take him down to the basement" if he didn't talk.

"After what they did to Elton Hayes that week," White said, "I believed they would do anything. They did most of the talking and I just nodded my

head and agreed. I was hoping I could hold them off until a lawyer or someone came."

The state's case against the five hinged on the single "confession" of one of the men they picked up, 16 year old Clarence Willis. A detailed statement police say was signed by Willis alleges that he and White, Terry Pittman, George Brown and "an unknown male Negro" (Norman Warner was picked up by the police to fill the bill) manufactured and threw the firebombs.

From the very beginning, Willis denied the police's story and on the witness stand during their trial in January he explained what happened. Willis said police threatened to "bust my head" if he didn't sign a statement, and charged that they had fingered pistols, stepped on his feet and surrounded him during interrogation.

Willis says he was never told of his constitutional rights to have a lawyer present and he never knew what was in the statement he was forced to sign until he heard it read in court during the trial.

He said he had no knowledge of the other defendants or the firebombing, and was at home the night of the bombing sleeping on the living room couch. His grandmother, Mrs. Dorothy Howlett, took the stand to say that was the truth.

Bishop J.O. Patterson saw Willis in jail after the arrest and said, "I explained to him that I am a minister and was there to help him whether he was guilty or not. I believe I had his confidence. He told me with tears streaming down his face that he didn't do it. I believe he was telling the truth."

Nothing was heard of Melvin McBride, the eyewitness who told reporters and police investigators about chasing a white suspect from the scene of the firebombing, and the defense charged that the police did little to find the important witness. The Memphis 5 Defense Committee offered a $400 reward for anyone who could find McBride so that he could testify and though people appeared that said they knew McBride's whereabouts, he was never located during the trial.

So, it all came down to the police's word -- five of them in court to support each other's story -- versus Willis, White, Pittman, Warner and Brown.

At the end of the trial the state admitted that it didn't have enough evidence to convict Morman Warner and George Brown on charges of arson in perpetration of murder, so asked for their acquittal. White, Pittman and Willis still faced first degree murder charges, but the jury then acquitted Pittman for lack of evidence and convicted Willis and White.

All indications are that White too could have been acquitted, since he signed no police statement, were it not for his lawyer who, unbeknownst to White or the Memphis 5 Defense Committee, suddenly stated in court that White had actually been involved in the firebombing and that the statement police alleged he made implicating himself was true.

"Fletcher White is the only defendant telling the truth here," Gary Pagels said, insisting that White hadn't intended to injure anyone and that his role in the firebombing was not a primary one.

White continued to maintain that he was not guilty and he was being misrepresented, but the jury listened only to Pagels -- and the police.

* * *

The Memphis 5 Defense Committee, responsible for the pickets and crowded courtroom in support of the five black men, say that there are plans to appeal Willis' and White's conviction but the police versus black defendants will still be a major problem.

In the meantime, the committee is trying to raise bail to get Clarence Willis, now 18, out of the jail where he has been held ever since he was arrested in November of 1971. His rights to be held in juvenile facilities had been waived by the state. White has been out on bail for over a year now and will remain out until all appeals are finished.

Send any money you can to the Memphis 5 Defense Committee, P.O. Box 4643, Memphis, Tennessee 38104.

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(Thanks to Mike Honey for this information.)

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ARMY KEEPS LT. CALLEY ON PAYROLL;
GETS $10,600 A YEAR, BACHELOR QUARTERS

WASHINGTON (LNS)-Officials of the United States Army recently admitted that Lt. William Calley continues to receive a federal salary of $10600 a year.

Calley originally was sent to the stockade after he was convicted of participating in an unprovoked bloodbath which claimed the lives of several hundred unarmed and unresisting Vietnamese civilians in My Lai, Vietnam.

Calley was convicted on March 31, 1971, for personally murdering at least 22 South Vietnamese in the 1968 massacre at My Lai.

He was sentenced to life imprisonment but that was later reduced to 20 years. In mid February the Army Court of Military Review upheld the conviction and the reduced sentence.

By order of President Nixon he was allowed to move into bachelor officers' quarters at Ft. Benning, Ga, where is kept under guard but allowed to have visitors, including his girl friend.

Calley was also sentenced to dismissal from the service and loss of all pay and allowances. Two years later, however, he still holds his rank and draws his pay because the general officer who convened Calley's court-martial never signed the documents executing the sentence after the conviction.

If Calley loses all appeals, and President

Nixon's helping hand is not once again extended, the Army will then be forced to execute the sentance in full. Calley would lose his uniform and pay, although the money he is now tucking away wou would not have to be returned. And the time he has spent in the bachelor barracks would count as part of the sentence.

Nixon has so far pleased all but the most adamant members of the right-wing "Free Lt. Calley" movement by giving the Army a series of orders which have made things easy for Calley. The bachelor quarters and reduced sentance have been public knowledge for a long time, but the revelation of Calley's generous salary is a new development.

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[Note to Editors: See packet #461 for article on Gallup Ceremonial.]

POLICE CALL N.M. INDIAN DEATH "SUICIDE", BUT "25 EYEWITNESSES SAW HIM TRYING TO GIVE UP"

LIBERATION News Service

GALLUP, N.M. (LNS)--Two days after several hundred Indians took the trading post and the church in Wounded Knee, South Dakota, two Indian men kidnapped the mayor of Gallup New Mexico on March 1. The mayor escaped and one Indian was shot and killed and the other captured and charged with crimes ranging from kidnapping to burglary.

Gallup police and the coroner say that Larry Casuse (who was 19) committed suicide but Indians in the area say otherwise. "Twenty-five eye witnesses saw him trying to give up," said Juneila Haynes, an Indian student at the Native American Studies Center at the University of New Mexico where Larry was also a student. "One police report had him shooting himself with two different revolvers."

* * *

"Gallup was founded and exists on the exploitation of Indian people," said Tom Rubin, a lawyer for the Native American Legal Defense in Albuquerque.

Every year, for example, in August is the Gallup Ceremonial--originally an Indian festival. However, white businessmen started moving in and they now get an appropriation from the state to help fund the festival which many Indians still participate in. Meanwhile, the businessmen are selling jewelry to the tourists, who, according to Akwesasne Notes, a Native American paper, spend an extra million and a half dollars in those four days in August.

In 1972, the ceremony was greeted with a protest march by the American Indian Movement (AIM) and the Indians Against Exploitation (IAE).

But the ceremonial went off even with the protest. One demonstrator was shot by a storekeeper as he entered the store. As Akwesasne Notes put it, "The district attorney finally grew tired of cautioning merchants not to shoot anybody, and settled for asking them to keep their shots low." Larry Casuse was busted for handing out leaflets.

Larry was a member of Indians Against Exploitation. He had grown up on the Navaho reservation right outside of Gallup and he had worked in the Indian Center there. Ninety percent of the people on the reservation live in hogans--one room six-sided huts made of wood or stone. They make whatever subsistance livings they can from sheep herding. The average income for a Navaho in 1968 was $596

When they do get enough money together, they often try to buy some kind of vehicle--maybe a pick-up truck. "Gallup motors makes its living by ripping off Indians," said Rubin. "People have paid unbelievable prices for cars and trucks."

And then there are the bars. "Gallup has more bars per capita than any town or city its size," said Juneila Haynes.

Liquor and Indians is both a stereotype and a real problem. "People who drink heavily are in pain," explains Haynes.

Twenty miles from the Navaho reservation, some miles out of Gallup is the Navaho Inn. It was built by Gallup Mayor Emmett Garcia's father and now Garcia is an officer in the corporation that owns it. Garcia's father is supposed to have said that the Inn was "built as a public service to keep drunk Indians off the highway."

To add to that, Garcia is the chairman of the Alcoholism Rehabilitation Committee in Gallup. "He's the principle kingpin in exploitation," said Rubin.

Recently Garcia was appointed by the Governor of New Mexico (as a political plum) to the Board of Regents of the University of New Mexico. Many Native American students were outraged, including Larry Casuse, who was president of the Kiva Club, an Indian organization there.

They talked to the Governor and even went to the rules committee of the New Mexico Legislature. There Larry showed slides of Gallup and the Navaho Inn and gave them a presentation about Garcia. "Larry tried all the avenues," said Junella. Both the governor and the legislature rejected the Indians' demands as insignificant and his appointment to the Board of Regents stood.

Last week Garcia was burned in effigy by Indian students on campus.

Then, March 1--the kidnapping. Bob Nakaitinae, 20, who also participated in the kidnapping is now being held on $85,000 bail. Indians are asking for an investigation of Larry Casuse's murder, a Congressional investigation of the whole city of Gallup, and a bail reduction for Bob Nakaitinae.

* * *

Larry's funeral was held March 5 on the reservation. Over three thousand people turned out in light snow. "It was something that hasn't been witnessed in 100 years by the Navaho people," said Larry Emerson, a Navaho who attended. "Old people who didn't understand English, young people who understood the corruption of Gallup and middle-aged people in between."

"Larry," said Emerson in a eulogy at the funeral, "like Crazy Horse, Geronimo, Sitting Bull was fighting for a sane existance in this insane society. They were fighting for land, trees, their fellow human beings and to save themselves.

"Larry saw drunkards laying in the streets. He saw alcohol corrupting people. He had hoped to unite a reawareness."

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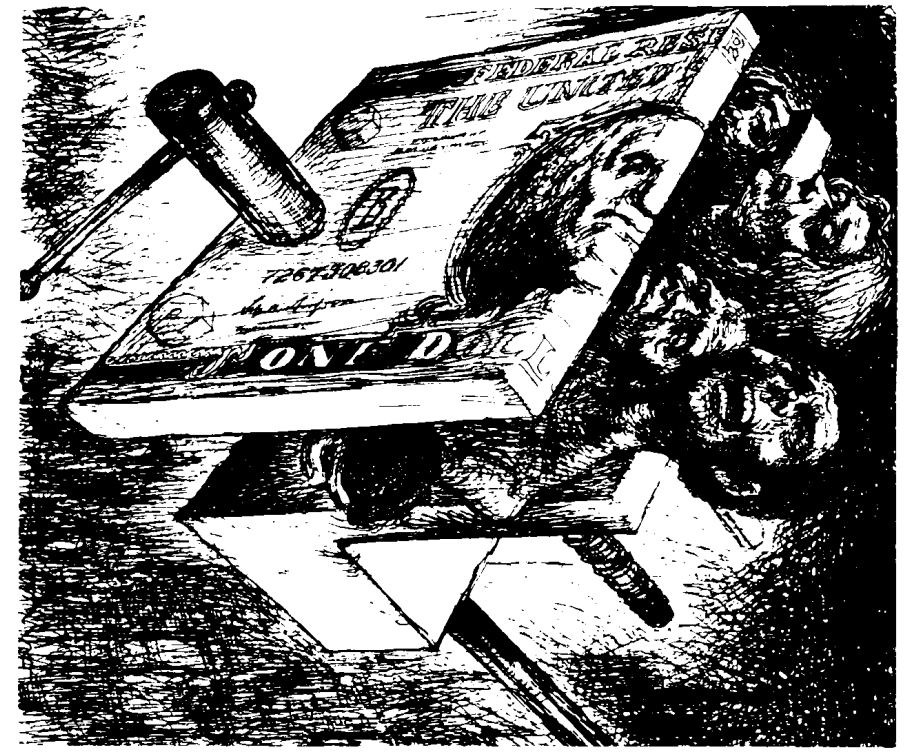

The wrongs of women have too long slumbered. They now begin to cry for redress. Let them be clearly pointed out in your Convention; and then, not *ask* as *favor*, but *demand as right*, that every civil and ecclesiastical obstacle be removed out of the way.

Rights are not dependent upon equality of mind; nor do we admit inferiority, leaving that question to be settled by future developments, when a fair opportunity shall be given for the equal cultivation of the intellect, and the stronger powers of the mind shall be called into action.

April 13, 1850. A response to an invitation to address the Ohio Convention for remodeling the state convention.

LUCRETIA MOTT

TOP RIGHT: Two SASO members selling their newsletter to Blacks in Johannesburg were accosted by a white cop who was prepared to confiscate (take for free) a copy. Saying, "You are white and you are rich!" Mthali Shezi (right) made the cop pay. Mthuli has since been murdered by a white railwayman in an unrelated incident. Bokwe Mafuna (center) is one of the eight SASO members who were recently banned. See story on South Africa on page one.
CREDIT: SASO NEWSLETTER/LNS.

TOP LEFT:The dollar squeeze.
CREDIT: ALL YOU CAN EAT/LNS.

MIDDLE LEFT: Woman in the clutches of male doctors.
CREDIT: LNS WOMEN'S GRAPHICS COLLECTIVE.

BOTTOM RIGHT. Lucretia Mott (1793-1880) was an American feminist and reformer who organized the Female Anti-slavery Society, her home being a part of the Underground RR. With Elizabeth Cady Stanton, she organized the first Woman's Rights Convention in 1848.
CREDIT: Lisa Ungar Baskin/MASSACHUSSETTS REVIEW/LNS

BOTTOM LEFT: Hospital scene may be used with the story on page 10 of #503.
CREDIT: ALTERNATIVE/LNS.